NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES IN THE GENUS *FUCHSIA* (ONAGRACEAE)

In Berry (1982), ten new species of *Fuchsia* were described. A typographical error was made in one of these descriptions (the first "i" was omitted) and is corrected as follows:

Fuchsia coriacifolia P. Berry, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 69: 150. 1982.

Examination of specimens from Cambridge University revealed that the type of *F. parviflora* Lindley, treated by Breedlove (1969) as a species of the Mexican and Central American sect. *Encliandra*, does not belong to that group. Instead, it belongs to the monotypic sect. *Kierschlegeria* and is conspecific with the earlier described *F. lycioides*. As a result, the following nomenclatural changes are needed:

Fuchsia lycioides Andrews, Bot. Rep. 2: pl. 120. 1800. TYPE: plate 120 of the Botanists Repository, vol. 2 (lectotype, here designated).

Fuchsia parviflora Lindley, Bot. Reg. 13: 1048. 1827. TYPE: cultivated in the Chiswick Garden, England, from seed presented to the Horticultural Society by George Canning in 1824, *without collector*, July 1826 (holotype, CGE).

The type of *F. parviflora* has alternate leaves and both series of stamens erect, clearly excluding it from sect. *Encliandra*, in which all members have opposite leaves and the antipetalous stamens reflexed back into the floral tube (Breedlove, 1969). Lindley, in fact, noted the close similarity of *F. parviflora* to *F. lycioides*, distinguishing his species mainly by the smaller flower size and the longer petioles. *Fuchsia lycioides* is subdioecious, however, with the pistillate flowers nearly half the size of the hermaphrodite ones (Atsatt & Rundel, 1982). Lindley's type was from a pistillate individual, whereas Andrews's type of *F. lycioides* was from a hermaphrodite plant with larger flowers. Leaf size in *F. lycioides*, on the other hand, is too variable to distinguish it from *F. parviflora*. Quite likely Lindley's report of *F. parviflora* as a native of Mexico was in error, since *F. lycioides* is restricted to a narrow coastal area of central Chile, and his type was from a specimen cultivated in England.

Fuchsia cylindracea Lindley, Bot. Reg. 24: 66. 1838. TYPE: cultivated at the Horticultural Society, London, England, raised from Mexican seeds presented by George Barker, *without collector* (lectotype, CGE).

Fuchsia parviflora Lindley, sensu Breedlove, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 53: 56. 1969.

The type sheet of *F. cylindracea* has two separate branches, one male and the other female. The male portion is here designated as the lectotype, since the species is dioecious (Breedlove, 1969), and an illustration of a male branch accompanies the type description.

LITERATURE CITED

ATSATT, P. R. & P. RUNDEL. 1982. Pollinator maintenance vs. fruit production: partitioned reproductive effort in subdioecious *Fuchsia lycioides*. Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 69: 199–208.

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